Feature Article for Parisian Readers

Each Week This Page Contains a Special Feature by Writers of Recognized Ability Secured for the Readers of Paris and Vicinity.

Fraining 120,000 Citizens To Be Soldiers



day of July, 1898. Shafter's little army was tearing its way through the tropic jungle and up the heights toward where lay the Spanish riflemen defending Santiago de Cuba. At what since came to be known as "Bloody

Bend" in the path of the American diage. Directly in the line of the Spanish fire it lay. And so thick was the jungle that the advancing troops had to cross this open space.

Untrained in warfare, many untrained even in what is now regarded as primary principles of combat, brave but untaught and unprepared as Americans ever have been in the earlier stages of their wars, the new enlisted men from New York and Michigan and Oklahoma and Arizona and all the union met here the su-

Scores fell before the enemy's fire. What was needed most was intelligent leadership, and skilled leaders were woefully few. The sacrifice of life went on, for lack of knowledge to cope with an unexpected military sit-

There came on the scene First Lieut. Albert L. Mills, First United States cavalry, holding rank as captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers, and attached to the staff ing force. of General Shafter. Four years at West Point and 19 years as a subaltern officer of cavalry serving in the far west-hard, studious, working years-united with natural capacity and fitness, had made him a cool, resourceful, skillful, trained military leader. He knew the business of war.

At once he began to bring order out of chaos. He showed the men how to take cover. He directed a return fire. The advance, temporarily checked. was resumed.

But he refused to leave the spot where he was so urgently needed. Sightthey came along.

The scene has been perpetuated in Results are being achieved. picture and in written description. It and splendid incidents of the war of

"For distinguished gallantry in acby his bravery and coolness after being shot through the head and entire- militia. ly without sight." That is the notathis officer.

Was he any more brave than scores Probably not, but he, better than so er measure of military efficiency remany others, knew how to do the job quired of those forces in return for which the American forces had set that aid. out to accomplish on that day. It was his knowledge, his military skill, improved. A national mili quite as much as his coolness and his disregard of his own sufferings, that by the secretary of war, brought him distinction.

these lessons fresh in its mind, con- division of militia affairs cluded that the man who had done what Mills had done at Bloody Bend subject. was the sort of man needed to train future army officers. So, advancing him to the rank of colonel, the war department in the autumn of 1898, when his one remaining eye had

mained for eight years. In 1904 he was advanced to the two years of departmental command in the Philippines and three years of \$1,000,000 for supplies. the duty in the department of the The result of the new laws has been to bring the National Guard force into of young Americans in the business

But it is in a larger field. Instead of decting the intensive training of self-ciency, to which all elements are working the cular army he is in charge of General Mills himself, in his erect the federal activities that assist the National Guards of the various states in attaining military proficiency. Approximately 120,000 National Guardsis working. It is a larger force than the regular army.

ferred to put their dependence in a ideals, spotless life and simple creed citizen soldiery. But modern c pdi- of right and wrong.



tions, the invention of intricate and ! need, as revealed by studies and ex- Mills one afternoon in his office. perience of military sanitation; the development of new and swift methods of transportation-all these have changed the character of the soldier's business. He must know more today than he ever knew before. The idea of the soldier as mere "food for powder" long ago became obsolete. A higher training is required.

Our little standing army, therefore, is today regarded more as a training school and a model for the larger military force that will be necessary in our next war than as the country's chief land defense dependence. From the citizens must come the big fight-

In our every war we have sent untrained citizens into the field at the beginning. The resulting loss of life, largely because of the ignorance of how to live under military field conditions, has been shocking. The finanin temporary setbacks, in expense of improvising field armies from nothing. in pension rolls, has been stupendous. Lack of preparedness was the cause.

Preparedness, then, is the aim and purpose of the military authorities of a Spanish bullet crashed the United States. They are trying, through his head. It tore away one so far as congress and public opinion eye and temporarily blinded the other. will permit, to profit by the awful lessons of the past. They are trying to make the regular army a perfect milia bloody bandage wound about tary force and to make the National partment as part of the organized his brow, he remained and continued Guard, otherwise the organized mili- militia. This takes in, however, alhis work of directing the troops as tia, just as well trained as any body of citizen soldiers can be trained.

There has been an organized militia stands out as one of the most vivid of sorts ever since this became a efficient force for national military constitutional republic. The organiz- purposes. The department is without ing of it ever has been in the hands of the states, however, and the states tion near Santiago de Cuba, July 1, have had varying ideas of what sort 1898, in encouraging those near him of a military force should be maintained in the guise of organized

The war of 1898 showed up the detion on the record in the war depart- fects of our military system in a glarment in explanation of the award of ing fashion. This resulted in the the states in so organizing, arming, the congressional medal of honor to passage of the new militia law of 1903, known as the Dick bill, really Guards that these independent forces, organizing the militia force. By this and hundreds of others who partici- act larger federal assistance was given ganization, smoothly and easily into pated in the operations at Santiago? to the militia of the states and a larg-

In 1908 the law was amer consisting of militia officers brought him distinction.

The government at Washington, ment on militia affairs. Appearance of the control of t department was created to ha

It is this division which Brig. Gen. det

Albert I. Mills now heads. Federal aid is now extended to the organized militia or National Guards healed, sent him to West Point as of the various states to the extent superintendent of the finest military of about \$5,000,000 a year. Of this academy in the world. There he re about \$2,500,000 is expended for arms, equipment; camp purposes and maneuvers about \$500,000 for the promotion grade of brigadier general. Now, after of rifle practice, something like \$600, 000 for ammunition and more than

occupation of supervising the training closer and more intimate relation with the regular army, to make it more signed to each state specially qualified uniform in organization, discipline and and selected officers to do duty as inequipment and to establish standards spector-instructors, assisting the states

General Mills himself, in his erect in touch with the most modern methcarriage, grizzled hair, stiff, gray, mili- ods pursued in the army. tary mustache, firm jaw and strongly lined mouth, is the ideal soldier. In forded the organized militia is that it speech he is careful and deliberate, in has greatly increased the efficiency of men are the material with which he action sure, determined, rapid. "A the force. It is progressing so well strong character" is the estimate of along these lines that, with continued the observer. It is a correct esti-assistance by congress and a recogni-Something ingrained in the fiber of mate. One known, without the study tion of that assistance by the states, English-speaking peoples makes them of his life and habit of thought that the nation will have a dependable field opposed to the maintenance of large demonstrates the correctness of the standing armies. They ever have pre- theory, that he is a man of high

"Why do we have an organized milipowerful new engines of war; the tia?" was the question put to General

"As viewed from the standpoint of the national government, we have an organized militia to take part with the army as the first line of defense in case of any national emergency," replied the general.

"To maintain ourselves," he continued, "until the great mass of volunteers which is certain to be needed to carry on any war with a foreign power can be enlisted, organized, equipped and trained.

"The organized militia is to be distinguished from the unorganized militia. The latter embraces the manhood of the country. Since 1792 every male citizen of the United States between the ages of eighteen and fortyfive, who is physically sound, has been a member of the unorganized militia.

"The organized militia includes the National Guards of the several states. Its reported strength is 120,000. The cial loss in prolongation of the war, law of 1903 makes this a more formidable arm than its prototype ever was before. The war department recognizes it as a potent force which, with proper support by congress, can be made a real national military asset. Only those elements of the National Guard which participate in the federal appropriations and conform in organization, armament and equipment with what is prescribed for the regular army are recognized by the war demost all the so-called National Guard organizations in the country.

"The policy of the war department is to make the organized militia an authority to increase the strength of the organized militia, it being within the province of each state, under the constitution, to determine what sized force it shall have. The purpose of the department is to seek to make effective the intention of congress, as expressed in existing laws, and assist equipping and training their National when needed, can pass, without reorthe federal service. division of militia

admin ional. braces the super ments of federal funds, the organization of the National Guard in the various states, and their equipment with arms, ammunition, uniforms and camp equipage generally.

"The aim of the instructional efforts is to assist the states in securing a trained and efficient field force. Under the constitution the authority for training the militia is in the hands of the states, but it must be of the kind that is prescribed by congress for the

"With this in view, there are asin this practical way, and enabling them in the matter of training to keep

"The result of federal assistance afforce, certainly one infinitely better than any new organization, filled up with untrained citizens, could be exBeautiful Lines in a New



COIFFURE which deserves more A than a passing notice even by experts in matters of hair dressing, is pictured here. It is, in fact, the achievement of a specialist and its beautiful lines and apparent simplicity proclaim it as such.

Many women find themselves crowned with a fairly heavy growth of hair which will not for some reason grow long. A coiffure like the model shown here exactly fits such a

Only a portion of the hair is waved for this style; that is, the hair which frames the face, and it is not waved excepting as it is near the face. The hair on the crown is combed smoothly over it.

To accomplish this effect, which is that of a coronet about the face with a mass of smooth long puffs at the back, the hair is combed in a small pompadour before it is waved. At any rate this is the procedure which the amateur will find to be the easiest way. Professional hair dressers have the knack of "marceling" the hair into waves that will arrange themselves evenly, before the pompadour is ad-

When the front hair has been arranged the ends (if they are long enough) are rolled into puffs and pinned into place across the back of the head as shown in the picture. But if the hair is too short there is nothing to do but provide extra puffs that may be pinned on. The puffs in this coif-fure which I illustrate are noticeably

Some people object to the use of false hair in any case, but a little of it is very often necessary to make a successful hair-dress. No one seems to discover any harm in a false tooth if one is needed, or in a glass eye which is far more evidently artificial than hair. So long as it is not overdone the woman with too scant locks will show her good sense by helping out her coiffure with extra pieces such as puffs or a switch.

When the hair is combed in a small pompadour, as it is in this picture, it may be arranged so as to have a light fringe over the forehead, or a short part. The face is softened by waves or ringlets made of the short "stray locks" which grow about the

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

USEFULNESS OF BEADED TUNIC IS VERY GREAT

THERE is nothing so inexpensive an effect of splendor, as the beaded tunic. A combination of gold or silver threads with beads and spangles or of silk embroidery with them, make up the patterns, which are applied to net or chiffon or thin crepe foundation. The beads and other embroidery weight the garment so that it hangs in those slimpsy lines



that are so favored by fashion at pres

Besidea tunics made in this way, little coats, jackets and bodice decorations, ready to adjust over an underbodice of net or chiffon, are shown in glass bells that are made in wonderful the shops. Their pretty accessories colors and shapes. make the way of the dressmaker

rather easy. ground of not be black, does not confine its usefulness to one gown. Underslips in black and in colors look them harmonize with aimost every well veiled with the embroidered net | sort of china

or gleaming through the thin chiffon. Tunics having a white ground, like white lingerie dresses, look well over pale colors. Light gray tunics and light brown, especially with net grounds, also make possible several pleasing combinations. But for veiling other colors, black is the best (comparatively) that gives such choice. It looks very smart over white, and all the pale tints and tones down brilliant hues. Over black it makes a striking costume, of which an example is shown in the picture given here.

This tunic of black net, embroidered with silk and beads and finished with a heavy fringe, is simplicity itself so far as its shape is concerned The pattern of embroidery is elaborate and rich, and the fringe of tas sels graduated in length unique.

There is a small bodice with sleeves of white chiffon almost covered by a low baby waist of black charmeuse, like the skirt. The net in the body of the tunic amounts to a loose drapery falling over the sleeves and below the waistline at the back. There is a clever semblance of lacing up the top of the sleeve with fine metallic cord, and a border of rhinestone edging outlining some of the drapery. • Few tunics are as heavily embroidered as this one, and few are finished with fringe. Spangles are used sparingly, a little of their glitter, set in the gleaming of beads, is more effec-

tive than much of it. The black charmeuse gown, with the addition of a draped lace bodice, is complete and wearable on many occasions without the beaded tunic. The latter comes into use when the same gown must serve for occasions that demand elaborate gowning.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Table Framed.

There are tables of weights and measures quite invaluable to the woman who would excel in cooking. For instant use have these measures neatly typewritten, frame them and hang them in a convenient place in the kitchen. In the shops it is possible to get for 10 or 15 cents a post card or other small picture, framed and covered with a glass. Slip out the card, have the tables printed on a piece of paper of the proper size and slip it into the frame. This makes it possible to have a real household convenfence for a very small sum.

Art Glass Call Bell.

In a house where a call bell is used on the table nothing could be more acceptable than one of the beautiful art

The tinkle of these bells is truly beautiful, not harsh and jarring, as is A beaded tunic, especially if the that of many metal bells. And the colors of the bells, soft and subdued, with a shade of dull gold in it, make

Better Biscuits Baked

You never tasted daintier, lighter, fluffier biscuits than those baked with Calumet They're always good - delicious. For Calumet insures perfect baking. RECEIVED orld's Pure Food

Sanity of Hamlet Shakespeare was asked if Hamlet

"No New York jury would convict him," he answered confidently.

SAGE TEA DARKENS GRAY HAIR TO ANY SHADE. TRY IT!

Keep Your Locks Youthful, Dark, Glossy and Thick With Common Garden Sage and Sulphur.

When you darken your hair with Sage Tea and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it's done so naturally, so evenly. Preparing this mixture, though, at home is mussy and troublesome. For 50 cents you can buy at any drug store the ready-to-use tonic called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy." You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning all gray hair disappears, and, after another application of becomes beautifully. and luxuriant. cover dandruff

stopped falling Gray, faded grace, is a sign all desire a you pearance, get h eth's Sage and S Jounger .-- Adv.

"Now they say

deafness." "Maybe so. I never knew anybody to fail to hear an invitation to drink."

Only One "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUINING Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days. 26c.

Bix-I see that someone is getting up a "Woman's Dictionary."

Dix-More words in it, I suppose. The Cough is what hurts, but the tickle is to blame. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops stop the tickle—5e at good Druggists.

An opportunity is a good bit like a wasp. It takes a lot of experience to know how to grasp it without getting

Ever notice that the girl with a roken heart always manages to save few of the pieces?